

## AIRS Mid-Tropospheric CO<sub>2</sub> Climatology Product

#### Thomas S. Pagano, Ed Olsen, Hai Nguyen, Alex Ruzmaikin

California Institute of Technology, Jet Propulsion Laboratory 4800 Oak Grove Drive, Pasadena, CA, USA 91109

#### **Xun Jiang**

University of Houston, Houston Texas

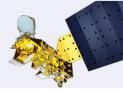
April 21, 2015

tpagano@jpl.nasa.gov, (818) 393-3917, http://airs.jpl.nasa.gov

© 2015 California Institute of Technology. Government sponsorship acknowledged.



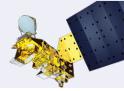
## Agenda



- AIRS Mid-tropospheric CO<sub>2</sub> climatology dataset created
- Product uncertainties included
- Product validation underway
  - This talk examines the seasonal cycle
  - Results: NH Dampening and Phase Lag, SH Reversal
    - T. Pagano, E. Olsen, H. Nguyen, A. Ruzmaikin, X. Jiang, L. Perkins, "Global variability of midtropospheric carbon dioxide as measured by the Atmospheric Infrared Sounder," J. Appl. Remote Sens., 8(1), 084984 (2014). doi:10.1117/1.JRS.8.084984.
- Conclusions



## AIRS Retrieves CO<sub>2</sub> in the Mid to Upper Troposphere



#### AIRS Sensitivity

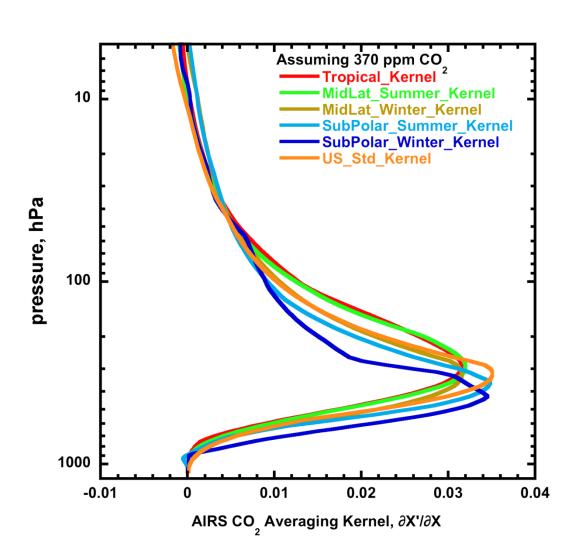
 Peak sensitivity altitude varies slightly with latitude and season:

Tropics: 285 hPaPoles: 425 hPa

Width at half-maximum is
 ~ 400 hPa, spanning:

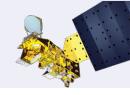
Tropics: 120 hPa to 515 hPaPoles: 235 hPa to 640 hPa

- Tails of averaging kernels intrude into stratosphere, where air is older than in troposphere by an amount that varies with latitude (~ 1 yr in tropics; ~5 yrs at poles).
- Impact: ~3 ppm increase in retrieved CO<sub>2</sub> near the poles if correction is applied.

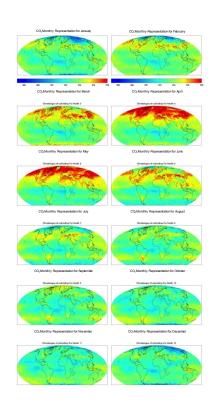


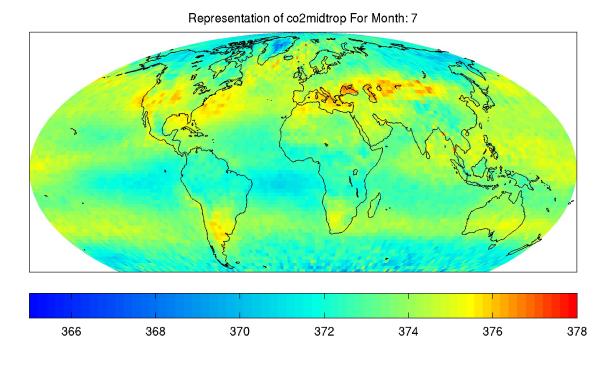


## AIRS Mid-Tropospheric CO<sub>2</sub> Climatologies



AIRS CO<sub>2</sub> Climatology: Average of AIRS L3 Monthly CO<sub>2</sub> over years 2003-2010





 $D\downarrow ijm = \sum k=1.78 \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } N\downarrow ijkm \text{ } D\downarrow ijkm \text{ } /\sum k$ 

#### Simple Monthly Climatology

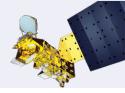
- V5 L3 Monthly CO<sub>2</sub> for Years: 2003-2010
- QC on -9999
- Detrend CO<sub>2</sub> using linear fit to all years for each grid cell
- Average CO<sub>2</sub> values for individual months (e.g. all January's. Gives 12 files)
- Preserve Grid of input L3

Pagano, T. S., Olsen, E. T., Chahine, M. T., Ruzmaikin, A., Nguyen, H., Jiang, X., "

Monthly representations of mid-tropospheric carbon dioxide from the Atmospheric Infrared Sounder," Proc. SPIE 8158-11, San Diego, CA (2011).



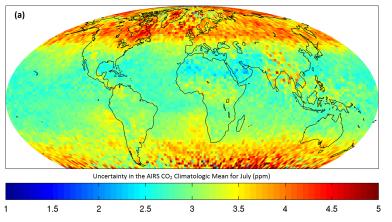
## Climatologies include combined statistics for each month

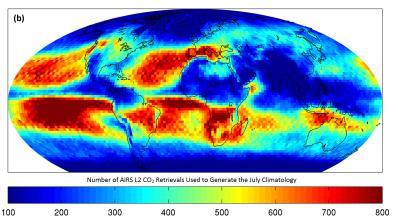


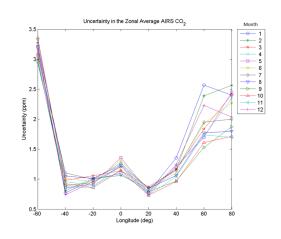
## Standard deviation and number of samples for each month from all years is combined into single value

#### **July Climatology Statistics**

- a) Uncertainty,  $\sigma_{ij7}$
- b) Number of Data Points included in the mean,  $N_{ii7}$



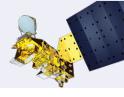


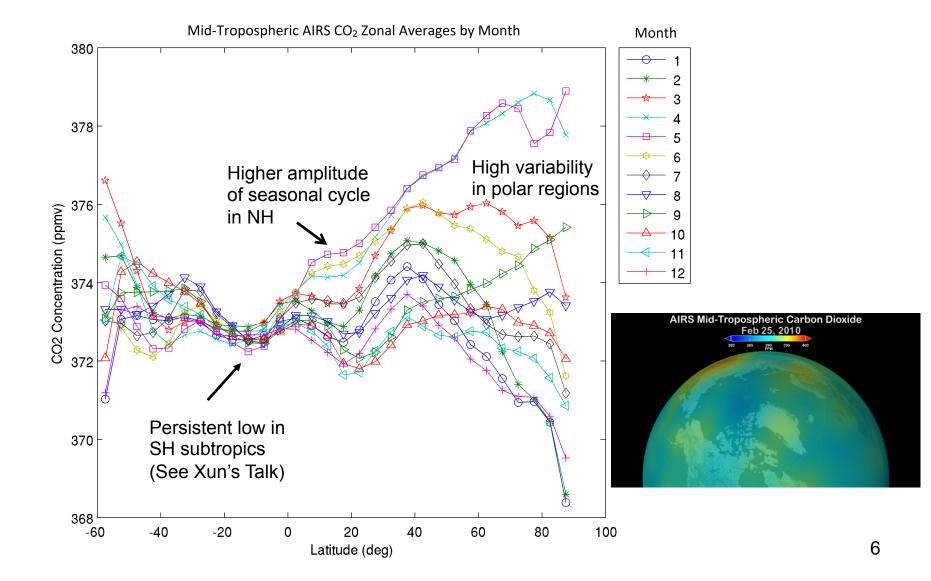


$$N\downarrow ijm = \sum k=1.78 \text{ } N\downarrow ijkm$$



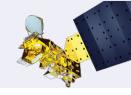
# Zonal average of AIRS CO<sub>2</sub> climatologies show many features







# Product Validation: Seasonal Cycle Comparison Datasets

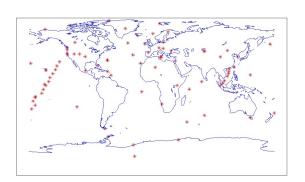


Comparison Product	Instrument	Level	Source
Mid-Trop CO <sub>2</sub> , T <sub>500mb</sub> , T <sub>surf</sub>	AIRS	L3	GES/DISC
Surface CO <sub>2</sub>	In-Situ/Flask	N/A	NOAA ESRL*
EVI, T <sub>surf</sub> (for GPP)	MODIS	L3	GES/DISC

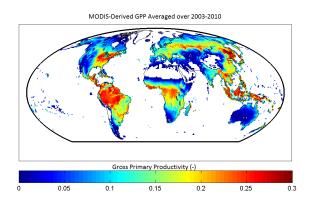
#### AIRS Mid-Trop and Surface Temperatures

# Mid-Tropospheric Temperatures (per CO2) for January from AIRS

#### 87 NOAA CO<sub>2</sub> Surface Sites Worldwide



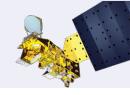
#### GPP from MODIS EVI and T<sub>surf</sub>



\*Conway, T.J., P.M. Lang, and K.A. Masarie (2011), Atmospheric Carbon Dioxide Dry Air Mole Fractions from the NOAA ESRL Carbon Cycle Cooperative Global Air Sampling Network, 1968-2010, Version: 2011-10-14, Path: htp://ftp.cmdl.noaa.gov/ccg/co2/flask/event/.

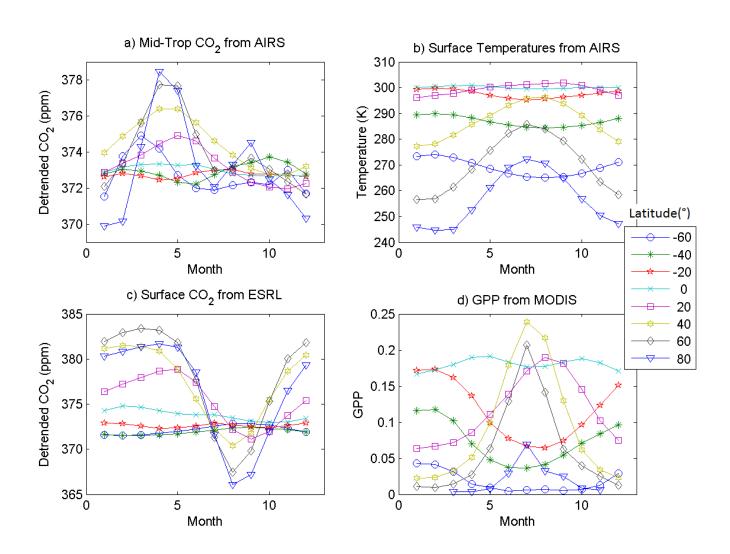


# Seasonal Cycle Revealed in Zonal Averages



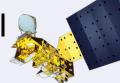
Monthly climatology made for each product by combining L3 from 2003-2010

Zonal averages made of each climatology in 20 degree bins



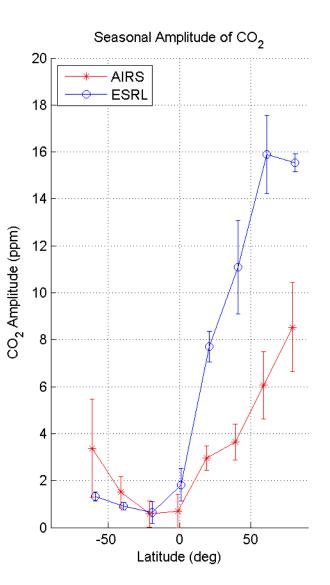


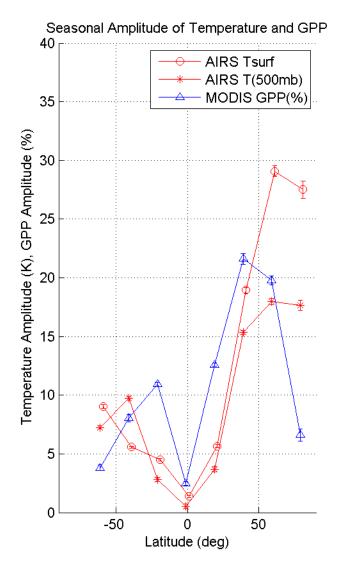
# AIRS Mid-Trop CO<sub>2</sub> Climatology Seasonal Cycle Amplitude



Mid-tropo CO<sub>2</sub> NH: Damped seasonal amplitude compared to surface

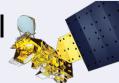
SH: Higher seasonal amplitude. Interhemispheric transport?





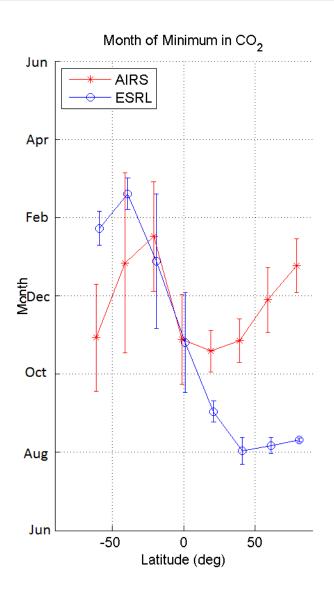


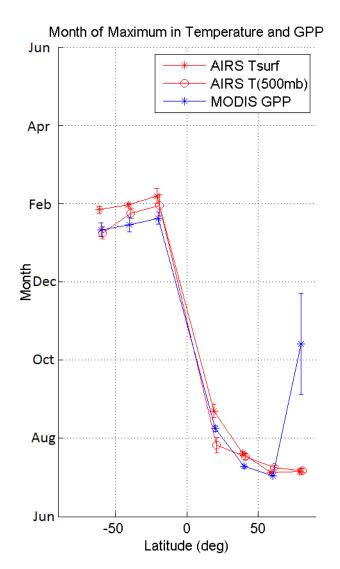
# AIRS Mid-Trop CO<sub>2</sub> Climatology Seasonal Cycle Phase



Mid-tropo CO<sub>2</sub> NH: Lags the surface due to mixing

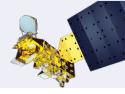
SH: Leads the surface due to interzonal transport?

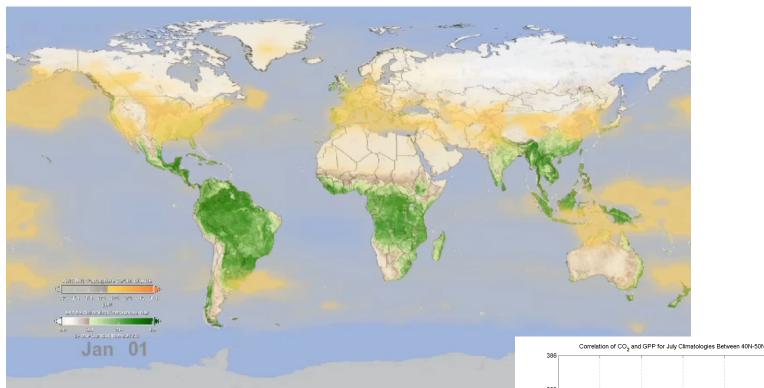




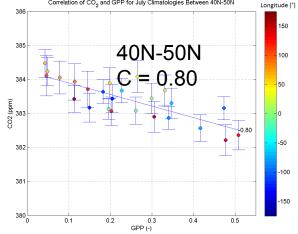


## AIRS CO<sub>2</sub> Shows Significant Influence of Surface in addition to Atmospheric Transport



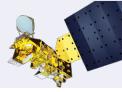


High Correlation of CO<sub>2</sub> and GPP for July in NH Boreal Forests





### Summary and Future Work



#### Summary

- AIRS mid-tropospheric CO<sub>2</sub> monthly climatology generated
- Recently reprocessed for 2003-2014
- Climatology available at co2.jpl.nasa.gov this summer
- Distinctive seasonal cycle seen in the mid-tropospheric CO<sub>2</sub> from AIRS
  - Amplitude damped in NH relative to surface flask measurements
  - · Phase lag relative to surface flask in NH
  - Phase preceeds, and amplitude higher than surface in SH
- Influence of boreal forest drawdown in summer seen in spatial variability of AIRS mid-tropospheric CO2

#### Future work

- Climatology with Version 6 to increase yield and accuracy
- Acknowledgements
  - Dr. Mous Chahine (CO2 VPD Algorithm, AIRS Science Team Lead to 2011)
  - Dr. Ramesh Kakar (Aqua Program Scientist)



## AIRS CO<sub>2</sub> Climatology Animation

